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March 30, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

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(*See page 358*)

VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York

March 30, 1918

Vol. II (New style) No. 18

Copyright, 1917, by
THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE 65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, *every* member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

March 30, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Move Up!

AS at no former crisis in the world cataclysm the grim horror of the German menace has swept on to America from the western front during the last week on the wings of the black bat of German victory. All week long the appalling story of killed and wounded, prisoners taken and positions lost, has knelled itself into the very heart of America.

With our men "over there," our eyes straining after them, wider open than ever before, understanding sharpened and feeling deepened as never before, we "get it" over here as never before—the war—the frightful devastation, the irretrievable waste, the ruin and the heart-break of it.

And having "got it" as never before, it is for the womanhood of America to move up nearer and nearer in thought and in succor to the trenches on the western front, determined as never before to stand under this new chrism of war agony—which is so old a chrism to the women of Europe—determined that the high endeavor of the spirit of democracy on the battlefield shall find its complement in the unfailing resolution of the women on the second line of defense.

The Lone Star Regnant

LAST week both houses of the Texas Legislature passed the Primary Suffrage Bill giving Texas women the right to vote in primary elections and nominating conventions. The House passed the bill on March 15. It was on March 21 that a telegram from Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, sent the full victory tocsin resounding through the country: "Glorious victory," wired Mrs. Cunningham, "Suffrage bill passed the Senate. Governor's signature certain."

And there you are!

There you are with 20 more electoral votes to talk for women.

There you are with two more U. S. Senators whom women will help choose.

There you are with eighteen more Congressmen who will see in women a direct, instead of an indirect, constituency.

It was a three to one victory according to the wired word of that good suffragist, Professor A. Caswell Ellis of the University of Texas, who hopes "Texas Senators in Washington will sit up and take notice."

We join in that hope. We hope all the Senators from all the states will sit up and take notice that it is as true in Texas as it is in New York that the people want democracy applied at home while we fight for it abroad.

The Texas triumph carried the total number of women who have been enfranchised since January over the top of ten million; one million in Texas, over three million in New York state, six million in Great Britain.

The Pick-Ats

AS mere women we have had frequent occasion to marvel at the facility with which the average editor of the average woman's magazine can find, or make, opportunity to criticize, castigate, preach at, and pick at women. But then, we have ruminated, the average editor of the average woman's magazine is a man and a man editor of a woman's magazine would consider that he was not editing at all if he didn't devote his editorial space to the effort to lead women into the light by the refulgent sheen of his own mental concepts and subliminal uprushes. And thus ruminating we have been able to understand—and to laugh. It is when women editors of women's magazines make use of the same by-play in order to fill the editorial space that we lose the key. We admit that joyous sense of the superiority that separates the pulpit from the pew which sometimes inundates the editorial chair. But we wonder that the women editors take it out on the women. We feel that women editors have no business to be masculine. They ought to be different from men editors. They ought to take it out on the men once in a way.

IN the current number of the *Delineator*, for instance, a woman editor, casting about for a chance to castigate, lights on Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt, who had taken issue with her previous denunciations of American women for what she deemed their remissness in war work, denunciations that she hung upon the White House pickets but that showed a grievous lack of information as to what American women had done and were doing besides picketing. In defending her first position the *Delineator* editor represents that Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt were among

various and sundry who had written her to disagree violently with her because she had condemned the pickets—and then by quoting from their letter shows what they really did write her about. It wasn't about the pickets. It was about the pick-ats. It was to point out that in her zeal to find some rhyme or reason for belittling women she was overlooking, or not knowing, that every order for woman's work issued by any department of the Government has been carried out instantly by organized bodies of women. "In this work," they wrote, "the suffragists are far in the lead. In every committee organized by national and state governments, they are conspicuously at the front, and are devoting a vast amount of time, energy and organized effort to patriotic work. In asking for a voice in their Government they rest their case for loyalty and patriotism upon actual service rendered."

But when you are in the pick-at business you are not to be easily deflected. Witness the come-back of the *Delineator* editor: "The word organized means little or nothing in this connection. We American women may be organized to perfection. The fact remains that since the war began, England has placed one and one-half million of women at men's work, and at this writing there has been little shift of women's to men's work in this country. The fact remains that both French and English women have undergone and are undergoing sacrifices and privations to which American women are utter strangers."

THE fact remains that if American women even attempted to displace one and one-half million men at this writing, there would be vehement protest from the men, and from the Government, and from the wives and children of the men displaced, but remember that we are on a pick-ating junket and go on: "And when we women shall have given to our country all our male relatives who are fit for war duty; when we shall have gone hungry to put our earnings into war bonds; when we shall have seen our children grow thin and pale from lack of proper food, and when we shall have endured this patiently and willingly, then and then only shall we say that we love our country as do our allied sisters."

In a word, if there is nothing else to blame you for, prepare to be blamed because all your male relatives haven't been killed yet, and you haven't gone hungry yet and your children are still plump and rosy. The fact that you, millions of you, have moved up in a second line of defense, alert and ready-handed, doesn't count. "Organizations and offers to work are not working." Your men have got to be killed and you and the children have got to starve before you can hold yourselves blameless—the pick-ats have said it.

It may be that suffragists do not often read the *Delineator*. We can understand that, too. But to those who have read this month's number we wish to point out that we have received a letter from the editor which says: "I am very sorry indeed that I misinterpreted Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt in my editorial on picketing. I shall draw attention to the fact in as early an editorial as is possible."

Call to the Executive Council

"THE most important meeting in the entire history of our movement" is what Mrs. Catt calls the meeting of the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association scheduled for Indianapolis April 18 and 19. Whether by that date the United States Senate shall have passed the Federal Suffrage Amendment or not, the importance holds. If the Amendment shall have been passed before the meeting the attention of the Council will center on the ratification campaigns. If the Amendment situation is not satisfactory the spot light will shift to the congressional elections scheduled for this autumn. As everybody knows, the 65th Congress is through with the Amendment so far as the Lower House is concerned, but favorable action has not yet been secured in the Senate. One-third of the membership of the Senate of the next Congress is to be decided by the fall elections.

The call for the meeting of the Executive Council in setting the date as April 18 and 19 and the place as Indianapolis, names the Claypool Hotel as headquarters.

The Council is composed of the elected officers, the chairman of standing and special committees, the presidents of affiliated suffrage organizations and one member from each affiliated organization which pays dues on a membership of 1,500 or more.

All sessions of the Executive Council will be held in a room reserved for the purpose in the Claypool Hotel.

Indiana is holding her state convention at Indianapolis on April 16 and 17, just in advance of the meeting of the Executive Council.

What Will the Senate Do?

WHEN the question of enfranchising women by amendment to the Constitution of the United States came up in the House of Congress on January 10, the Mississippi delegation voted solidly against it. Their reason for so voting was that the question of qualification of voters is a state matter and that federal action would be an infringement of state rights. Thereupon the women of Mississippi carried their enfranchisement back to their own Legislature. They appealed from their so-called representatives in Washington to their so-called representatives in Jackson, reminding them that their own national party—the party of the President of the United States—had endorsed suffrage by state action and that Mississippi women were now demanding such action.

But they asked in vain. Neither in the House of Congress nor yet in the halls of Jackson was there any ear open to their appeal.

Consider now the impasse into which women are pushed. At Washington United States Senators point out that they love suffrage, but that unless it comes by state action the superstructure of the nation will totter and fall. "The people of the state must be allowed to decide"—thus the Senators at Washington.

Well, what are the United States Senators going to do about it when the legislators of a sovereign state refuse to let the people of the state have a chance to decide?

The High Cost of Not Reading in New York

INCOMPREHENSIBLE as it seems to some New Yorkers, there are Americans who prefer other parts of America to New York city as places to live in. They don't consider that they commit any crime in deed or in taste by their preference and they don't take kindly to being penalized for that preference. They will admit that New York has come to be a centre along certain lines but they want production and distribution to play out from it along those lines so that New York may serve the whole nation to the greatest possible extent without the whole nation having to move to New York to get the value of the service.

Now, one of the ways in which New York has come to serve the nation is as the national print-shop. There are approximately one hundred and fifty general monthly magazines published in the United States and eighty of them are published in New York. There are thirty-two weeklies of the same order published in America and eighteen are published in New York. If you will count off the Atlantic Monthly as Bostonia and the Curtis and Lippincott publications as Philadelphiania you can hardly think of a national magazine, your pet or your *bête noir*, that is not published in New York city. For this reason and for that, the printing trades have centered in New York, the paper stock mills have opened main offices here and the other immediate facilities that the publishing business requires have been lined up here.

THIS alignment is not even remotely consequent upon specifically developed reading proclivities in and around New York. You might think that of Boston or Madison, Wisconsin. How could you think it of New York? No, the reason must be sought along some channel of commercial convenience that has pocketed the publishing business in New York just as the steel business has been pocketed in Pittsburgh. For much evidence goes to show that while magazines are made in New York they are read more outside of it than inside of it. All that the country at large has asked of New York has been to print the magazines so that the country at large could read them. Under an ancient act of Congress the arrangement worked out very satisfactorily. No matter where you lived you had to pay no more for your reading privileges than if you lived in New York. Your magazine came on to you at a flat rate (one cent a pound) whether you were in California or Harlem.

Then, along with the war, came the need of war revenue and a zone system of postage was worked out as one way of raising revenue. It was not only worked out, it was passed, passed in haste for you to repent of at leisure. As long as it stands as the law of the land you will have to pay dearly for not living in New York when it comes to magazine reading. You may live in Louisiana or North Dakota. The magazines are here. The farther from here you are the more you pay.

What are you going to do about it? The magazines can't pay the increased zone rate for you. They are all wondering already how they are to pay paper bills that show an increase of 150 per cent plus over pre-war prices. What they will have to do will be to increase magazine prices to a point where this new zone law cost will be covered. What you will have to do will be—four choices—pay the increased price, stop reading periodical literature, read only what is published in your own part of the country, or get the zone system measure reconsidered.

SO much for the involvement of your personal interest in the situation. Here is the way the country's interest is involved: when the government makes it too expensive for periodicals to issue as national organs, they begin to issue as local organs. This tends to divide America's life into separate group entities determined by geography, instead of keeping it whole, national. Never before in our history was it so necessary for us to have a national unity. Every channel of intercommunication between different parts of the country should be developed, not hindered, so that each part may know what the other part is thinking, get its side of a case, sympathize with it, think with it. We are facing vast world problems. We can't face them in little localized groups. We've got to face them as a nation. If we can't put up a united front we might as well not put up any. To take from the country any of its nationalizing channels is to clog the flow of its national thought and national action.

MOST of our readers are women and it is perhaps even more important to women than to men that the magazine link between New York and the rest of the country be kept intact. Probably all our readers are suffragists and as such have a trained acumen in the handling of a program that involves appeal or protest to Congress.

They will know that what they have to do, here and now, is sit down and write to their Congressman and their Senators to urge that Congress at once reconsider its action in the matter of the zone system of second-class postage.

A Long Step in Advance

THE Rural Nurses' bill, sponsored by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, now pending before the New York Legislature marks a long step in advance along the line of practical, humanitarian legislation. Its need has been shown by first-hand information gathered by the State Party in the rural districts. Having as its principal object the physical care and upbuilding of the future citizens of the state, it may well be considered a war measure, since a physically fit nation is the greatest measure of preparedness.

The provisions of the bill are broad. They provide that the nurses may be assigned to the work of reducing infant mortality, examination or visitation of cases of tuberculosis or other diseases, care of sick persons unable to obtain adequate assistance and instruction of members of households in which there is sickness. The bill as introduced by the suffragists has the backing of the New York branch of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense and of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Vermont Women at the Polls

By Anna H. Putnam, Press Chairman, Vermont Equal Suffrage Association

THE women of Vermont made good at the polls last week and there is no doubt in the minds of most voters that the limited franchise given them last year has been used effectively and will be increased next year. In towns where there are active leagues, no doubt an accurate count of the number of women voting was obtained, but in other places the returns may not be as correct, and in some towns there is an appreciably large non-resident number of women whose names are on the tax list who are not in the towns at the time of the March meetings.

Our staunch friend, the Burlington *Free Press*, came out the day after election with an editorial, "Woman Suffrage Vindicated," and among other paragraphs the following:

"In Burlington, for instance, no less than 1,056 women had their names on the voting list and the result shows that fully 90 per cent voted.

"A glance at figures shows that the women did not all vote one way either on issues or candidates. If they had all voted like a flock of sheep, in any one direction, it might have been flattering to candidates or advocates of various issues or opponents of the same, but it would not have been a hopeful sign. That result would not have indicated independence of thought, but a new fad. As the situation stands, the women did not vote as a sex, but as citizens subject to the same conflicting opinions and sentiments as are men, and therefore as 'equals' of the latter in this respect.

"Moreover inquiry leads to the discovery of the significant fact that more men than women in Burlington needed help to use our ballot system in voting. There is no longer any question here regarding the capacity of the women to take their part at the polls. The same thing is true in a general way of other Vermont communities."

AN impartial opinion would indicate that the women voted about as the men do upon prohibition, that is, as they believed best for their immediate districts. The women of Burlington, the largest city in the state, made it a "dry" city for the next year; also the women of St. Albans, while Rutland and Bennington remain "wet," although the majority in the latter place was cut about one half. And it should be remembered that many men probably voted for no license this year as a war measure, who may not have done so formerly. In short, it only goes to prove that women's voting should not be measured by its probable reforms any more than men's; many of us do not expect to make the world over by our votes, but we do want the privilege of registering our political convictions.

IN Bennington the town issues were not provocative of any dissension, but in the village a lively and turbulent caucus was held in which the women were invited to participate. It was all the more interesting because quite unexpected to both men and women, although I believe the men really thought it was a put-up job on our part. We had met to study the town issues and the speaker urged us to go to the caucus in a body and return after it was over for our meeting, saying that it would probably not last longer than half an hour or so. We went, and a more surprised body of men has not been seen recently in this historic village than were the local politicians. We entered a room reeking with smoke and resounding with animated discussion and elbowed our way toward the chairman, who promptly suggested that we be given seats. Then the fun began. We watched, we looked, we listened. A turbulent be-capped man shouted for the check list, others more or less continually interrupted the speaker or the chairman at will, until one man finally suggested that this was not proper, and that any man addressing the chair should have the grace to remove his hat. One of our doughty suffragists was appointed a teller and the balloting began, to decide who should become president of the village for the ensuing year, for a nomination is equivalent to an election. There were three candidates nominated. It was suggested by the chair that the women remain in their seats and the hat be passed to them, but some objected and we walked to the back of the crowded room and placed our ballots in the hat there, then returned to our seats. It gave us a near view of the men and we soon found out by looks and gesture who approved of us and who did not. Some were cordial, others covertly objected, and others decidedly disapproved.

THE first ballot was questioned and a heated discussion between the men ensued, as to whether the nomination should be decided by a plurality or majority vote, the majority vote was given the preference, as was right, but the candidate the women were voting for had not yet been nominated, and owing to the above decision another ballot was called for. The opposition was anxious to remove us and suggested to our teller that it might be well into the morning before any decision was reached. She smiled and reported the possibility to us, but we did not move. Later it was alarmingly suggested that the floor was wavering with the crowd, and goodness knows what might happen, but we "sot and sot," nothing daunted and again cast our ballots almost solidly for the one we thought to be the best man, and an anti, by the way. The third candidate withdrew and his votes went to the opposition; we waited in suspense for the ballots to be counted again, and at ten forty-five left the hall a victorious "bunch" of women, for our candidate had been nominated! May we always have as good success. As it was one of the largest caucuses held in this village in several years, we feel that our votes counted and were of benefit.

The attitude in most towns has been very favorable toward the women's voting, the polling places have been improved in many villages, smoking has been abolished, and unpleasant language discontinued. The women who want the ballot, however, take the consequences of the ballot, even though in some instances they have not been agreeable. But an intelligent vote has been cast throughout the state and it has not been found so difficult after all, nor so unsexing!

For It!

THE newly organized National Party which effected a permanent organization at an enthusiastic convention held in Chicago recently, in platform, war manifesto and by special resolution, urged the immediate submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and pledged the support of the Party to aid the ratification campaigns in the various states. The special resolution was addressed to the Senate and the President, and embodied in telegrams sent to President Wilson and to Senator Wesley Jones, chairman of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. Senator Jones was requested to have the following resolution read into the record:

"Whereas, True democracy is based on the right of those who submit to authority to a voice in their own government, we hereby call upon the United States Senate to take immediate favorable action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment in order that the nations of the world may thereby receive further assurance of the integrity of our democracy.

"And, whereas, the President has the power to demand such action of the Senate, we call upon him to exercise this power immediately."

THE suffrage declaration in the manifesto adopted by the convention is as follows:

"The great extension of the field of governmental activity demands, and is bringing a corresponding extension of democracy in government. When the war depends upon the labor of women in every department of war work it is no longer possible to deny the right of suffrage to the feminine half of the human race. This fact has been recognized by the extension of suffrage to women in England and by the adoption of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States by the House of Representatives. The National Party demands the submission of this amendment by the Senate and will everywhere give its support to secure the adoption of this amendment by the legislatures of the states."

The declaration for the enfranchisement of women is the first plank in the Party platform and reads as follows:

"The right of suffrage should not be denied or abridged on account of sex. We therefore demand the nation-wide enfranchisement of women on equal terms with men, and pledge ourselves to work for the realization of that ideal. In particular we pledge ourselves to work in the states for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, whenever it shall be submitted."

THE National Party has declared its intention of recognizing women on equal terms with men in the management of Party affairs, and in accordance with this principle the constitution adopted provides that the National Committee shall consist of two members from each state, one man and one woman, and that the National Organization Committee shall be made up of an equal number of men and women. Miss Marie C. Brehm of California was elected as second vice chairman of the Party, being the first woman to hold such an office in any political party in this country. Miss Brehm has been an active worker and speaker for suffrage, prohibition and kindred reforms for a number of years.

Briefs for Suffrage

NEW HAMPSHIRE will hold a constitutional convention the first week in June. It is said that among the important revisions and additions to the constitution to be considered is suffrage for women.

BY a 50-50 vote Mississippi legislators have gone on record as unalterably opposed to any interference with their right to protect Mississippi women. Meantime the *Garment Worker* carelessly reports that at the Mississippi State Hospital for the Insane the pay of female attendants averages $30 a month and board.

IN the event of a labor shortage the womanhood of Montana could be depended upon to come to the aid of the farmers of that state, declared Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, in the course of an address to the Montana Legislature which the Montana press called "the most forceful, eloquent and effective talk of the entire session." Citing the part the women of Great Britain are playing in the work of winning the war, she pointed out that the women of America stand ready to do the same. One of the surest ways to win the war is the raising of enlarged crops, she said, and appealed to her colleagues not to hesitate to make this slight sacrifice, especially as it meant simply the advancing of the state's credit for a temporary period, and that the money would be repaid, the major portion at least, this fall.

THE Constitutional Convention question will be submited to a referendum of the Illinois voters in November and in preparation for this event the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association is waging a big campaign of education. The association has recently published a pamphlet, "Illinois's Great Need—A New Constitution," by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Lou M. McGraw, member of the board of directors, which points out the fact that Illinois is living under a constitution written in 1870, and that since that period there have been radical changes which demand a new constitution. The seven admendments to the constitution since its adoption deal with such questions as draining, veto power, issuance of bonds, and convict labor. Two defeated amendments to the constitution have been attempts to change the law so that more than one amendment could be submitted for a vote at one time. The pamphlet is a clear statement of many reasons why Illinois should hold a constitutional convention.

"The partial franchise which the women of Illinois have exercised during the past five years has been so wisely and so discriminatingly administered that there can be no successful opposition to the introduction of a full suffrage clause into the new constitution," says Miss Katherine Porter, a director of the Illinois Association, in her leaflet, "Suffrage a Patriotic Necessity."

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association is also making preparations for the ratification of the Federal Amendment. The early passage of the Amendment and its ratification by the Legislature of that state, which convenes next January, are taken as equally certain by the Illinois suffragists.

THE women of Arkansas are paying their poll taxes in large numbers, according to reports from that state, and the outlook for a big showing at the primaries on May 28 is excellent. It was recently ruled by the attorney general of Arkansas that poll taxes paid this year entitle the women to vote in the coming primaries; heretofore it had been customary to require the poll tax to be paid a year in advance. Tremendous interest is felt in the coming elections and the Arkansas suffragists are making every preparation to get out a full vote

A BILL seeking to enfranchise the women of Delaware by amending the constitution was introduced in the Legislature of that state by Senator John M. Walker, last week. The introduction of the bill came as a complete surprise to the senate. It followed the discussion of a concurrent resolution which provided that no bills should be considered by this legislature except those termed "war measures."

When asked by Senator Wharton if he considered the woman suffrage bill a war measure, Senator Walker replied, "I certainly do."

"I agree with you," returned Senator Wharton.

THE Eleventh Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York city has opened its headquarters at 2764 Broadway, between 106th and 107th Streets, where special lectures will be given, classes in citizenship will be held and candidates of all political parties will make addresses. The rooms will be opened daily from 2 to 6 and 8 to 10.

THE EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE of the District of Columbia, of which Mrs. Louis Brownlow is president, gave a bridge party on Saturday afternoon, March 23, from 2 to 4:30, at National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, for the benefit of its Red Cross Auxiliary, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Wm. F. Kelley. The Auxiliary meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays every week and in the past six weeks has made thousands of surgical dressings and knitted articles. The proceeds of the bridge party will be used for the purchase of gauze and other needed materials.

The entertainment committee of the Equal Franchise League, which had charge of the bridge party, was composed of Mrs. E. P. Costigan, chairman; Mrs. George W. Eastment, vice-chairman; Mrs. Thomas C. Adams, Mrs. E. R. Harvey, Mrs. Louis Brownlow, Mrs. Harwood Read, and Mrs. L. A. Bradley.

Among the hostesses at the various tables were Mrs. F. H. Ellis, Mrs. Cato Sells, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Drury Ludlow, Mrs. Hugh Fred, Mrs. Edward Stevens, Mrs. George F. Bowerman, Mrs. M. T. Endicott, Miss Sarah Beale, Miss A. M. Fletcher, Mrs. E. C. Haines, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, and Mrs. Middleton Beaman.

QUEENS COUNTY (New York) Democrats are considering a plan which will give women voters equal representation on the county committee, 191 seats in all, and 18 on the Assembly committee.

A Handsome Capitulation

"WHEN approached on the subject of supporting equal primary suffrage, Representative Barry Miller, of Dallas, told a committee that he would do so if 5,000 women of his district should sign a petition to that effect.

"The committee accepted his challenge, and last Wednesday morning Mr. Miller presented a petition to the legislature which contained many more than the required number of names.

"Incidentally he took his medicine like a little man, declaring that he didn't think the thing could be done, but that it would give him pleasure to keep faith now that his bluff had been called."

The above quotation from the Houston, Texas, *Chronicle* is all right as far as it goes, but Texas suffragists go still farther in praise of Judge Miller's unequivocal support of the Texas primary bill once he was convinced on his own terms. One of the Texas suffrage leaders writes the *Woman Citizen* to say:

"Yes, Barry Miller capitulated, and he did it most gracefully too. In fact he was splendid. From the moment the petition was presented to him, it was his petition and his fight and he commenced right then and there to fight for us most valiantly. Of course Barry Miller is a superior man, not the kind one sometimes finds in state legislative halls, and I believe his influence in both the House and Senate was a very large contributing factor toward our success. He made a wonderful speech, telling the members that he was now convinced that women wanted to vote. He told them that he saw on those petitions the names of women whom he knew had been home-builders and he felt satisfied that if these women wanted suffrage, they should have it. He said he would support and vote for the measure, and he did!"

Returning to the *Chronicle's* lively advocacy of the bill:

"Neither did Mr. Miller make any easy proposition when he demanded a petition of 5,000 names, as can readily be testified to by anyone who has had experience in such matters, and the fact that he was given 10,000 speaks volumes in itself.

"For one thing, it knocks that 10 per cent proposition, which the anti-suffragists have prattled about so long, all into a cocked hat, and proves conclusively that the proportion of women who really want the ballot, in Dallas County at least, is not so small or inconspicuous as some of the camoufleurs would have us believe.

"In this connection it is interesting to recall that just before the New York elections the opponents of suffrage were very verbose in calling attention to the relatively small number of women who had registered.

"Since those elections they have been as silent as the proverbial clam, and there is a reason, reader, a reason which does not admit of argumentative annihilation. As a matter of record a greater proportion of registered women voted than of registered men.

"The point about the whole situation is this: Those who fail to perceive that the great majority of intelligent women want to vote, and that the great majority of intelligent men are perfectly willing for them to have the vote, are merely blind to the drift of events."

Food Scouts in Action

"GEE, it's chicken, ain't it?"

"Eat it, can't yer? This ain't no time to talk."

Properly rebuked by his hungry pal, the inquisitive member of the Food Scouts fell to with a relish, and like lightning the steaming vegetable soup disappeared from view.

It was luncheon hour at Public School No. 40, New York, and the Food Scouts, twenty-five in number, were giving a living picture of their appreciation of a balanced ration. There was soup with bits of savory meat in each bowl, corn bread—big squares of it—oatmeal pudding with apples in it, and then there were dates, the latter aptly termed "takeaways" because they could be carried away to be eaten *en route* to the school room. A happy combination of lusty, healthy appetite and pride at the thought of filling important places in an important experiment which promises to revolutionize the health and welfare of millions of school children contributed to the suddenness and completeness of the disappearance of the luncheon dishes.

The Food Scouts, boys ranging between the ages of nine and twelve, suffering from a very common complaint, not only in large cities but even in hamlets—malnutrition—volunteered to be the objects of an experiment to determine the effect of a properly balanced luncheon, hot and nourishing, upon undernourished children in the schools.

The whole idea of the persons who are carrying out this experiment is to prove to the satisfaction of the public and the state that a hot meal, properly balanced, served to school children will build up their health, add to their efficiency and safeguard the future interests of the nation by giving it better and stronger citizens. It is an idea which promises to spread with great rapidity, due to the awakened interest Americans are taking in matters relating to their physical welfare as the result of the war.

THE need of such a movement has been emphasized many times, but never more strikingly than in the report made by the New York City Board of Health following its investigation of the health of the school children. More than 216,000, or 21 per cent, of the school boys and girls, were found to be suffering from under-nourishment, while 611,000, or 61 per cent, were found to be below the normal standard of nourishment. Under-nourishment in a child opens the door for tuberculosis in later years and is now recognized as one of the greatest menaces to the welfare of the nation at large. Another feature which has contributed to the interest in the luncheon experiment is the amazing number of men who were found physically unfit for service in the army at the time of the first draft, a large percentage of these cases being traceable to the ills of malnutrition in childhood.

At the time the luncheon experiment was started at Public School No. 40 a call was issued for volunteers willing to subject themselves to the ministrations of the nutrition experts. The responses were few until the youngsters were told that Uncle Sam would require the services of strong and healthy boys to help protect the land in future years. Visions of being able to render patriotic service induced scores to volunteer, but of necessity the lucky ones were chosen from among those suffering to a marked degree from the effects of malnutrition.

The slogan adopted by the Food Scouts was "Round and Rosy," and they quickly started in to do their part toward becoming living examples of their motto. It was hard at first, for many of the items offered on the daily menu were strange. One of the boys demurred. "I can't eat that; my mother never cooks anything like that." It was necessary to explain that this was food which would make boys grow into strong men, whereupon it was speedily devoured with unexpected enjoyment. Some of the scouts were so small in stature that they seemed scarcely more than seven or eight years old, though they gave their ages as eleven and twelve. The process of building up red corpuscles and then bone and muscle was undertaken with scientific accuracy.

"No. 24 goes over the top today," was the announcement made one day recently to the scouts seated about the long board tables in the little brick room of the school building. No. 24 was proud of the distinction and showed it plainly. There was a testing of muscles and throwing out of chests all down the line indicating that No. 24 would soon be crowded for first place. Two others had made great gains in weight, each coming within five pounds of what is considered the normal weight for children of their years and size.

THE work of nourishing the small boys up to 100 per cent health and efficiency has been conducted with careful attention to the modern rules of proper nourishment. Between 2,000 and 2,500 calories each day are a necessity for a normal, healthy boy, but realizing that home conditions may be such as to prevent this amount being reached in the other meals the luncheon menus are arranged to provide half this number of calories. The menus are worked out in complete harmony with the suggestions made by the Food Administration. Roughage, as the coarser vegetables are called, coarser breads and cereals all make up a proper diet for a growing child as well as an adult. The fact that these foodstuffs are produced in great abundance, and are cheaper than other foods, places them within the reach of small incomes. One aim of the school luncheons has been to encourage greater use of these beneficial foods in the daily menus.

Menus and recipes, accompanied by explanatory notes, have been supplied the children so that they might take them home to their mothers, and in this way the campaign for better balanced rations has reached into the homes of the school children. The menus show infinite

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AN EXPERIMENT CONDUCTED UNDER ... INSTITUTE, THE NEW YORK POSTGRA... YORK SCHOOL LUNCH COMMITTEE. ... NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT IS TO GI... FICIAL RESULTS INTO EVERY CITY AN... THE PLAN OF ITS FOUNDERS AND TRAG... WELFARE THAT HAVE BEEN ATTRACT... AS THEY GIVE EVERY EVIDENCE OF ...

Revolution

ER THE AUSPICES OF THE PEOPLE'S GRADUATE HOSPITAL AND THE NEW IS THE ACORN OUT OF WHICH A W AND SPREAD ITS HIGHLY BENE- TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES, IF AGENCIES OF PROGRESS AND PUBLIC D BY THE EXPERIMENT SUCCEED, NG WITHIN THE NEAR FUTURE.

variety of combinations. Each boy brings to the luncheon a blank which he has filled out showing the kinds of food he has eaten since the luncheon the day before. On many of these reports coffee is a principal item. The boys are being taught that tea and coffee are harmful to them and are encouraged to drink milk and cocoa. Within two months from the time the experiment was started these records showed a remarkable improvement, proof that the children were carrying home the message of nourishing food for growing bodies.

The children represent many nationalities and in some homes wine is served with meals. But the scouts soon learn that alcohol stunts their growth and is not the thing for boys who would be well and strong.

"I don't touch it any more," said one small convert to temperance. "I take a little sip once in a great while at a party where I have to be polite, but I tell them I can't be expected to drink something that is going to hurt me."

With childish directness, some of the records present a pitiful and potent argument for just such work as is being demonstrated through the luncheons. In many of the homes food is served in sufficient quantities, but it is not food that nourishes and builds up growing bone and tissue. In other homes food insufficient in either quantity or quality shows the need for the child to have the added nourishment of the hot school luncheon selected with a view to its nutritive properties.

A thorough physical examination each Saturday is an important part of the Food Scout experiment. Each boy is weighed and his general condition noted. A dental clinic is also a very important feature and now light gymnastics have been added to the curriculum of development.

IT is said that during the few weeks the experiment was in operation twelve mothers have been able to leave their homes and find paying work to add to the slender income of the family, because they knew their children were safe at noon and having a warm luncheon. A penny—sometimes two or three pennies—in hundreds of cases represents the sum put into the child's hand as the mother goes out for the day's work. From this meager sum the day's luncheon must be purhcased. The cafes and restaurants, obviously, are not opening their doors to the trade of such little patrons. As a result the corner grocery store, with its pickles and crackers, offers the only solution, unless it be a street vender of "hokey-pokey," for many a child's luncheon problem.

No Free Lunches

THE advocates of the school luncheon movement are not asking that free lunches be served the children but that the children be asked to pay a penny or two pennies for a portion. In extreme cases where even this is out of the question special provision could be made. The plan calls for the overhead expense to be borne by the city. A proposed ordinance is now before the Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen seeking the establishment of a bureau to furnish luches in the public schools. Gustav Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, said before the committee, "Under-nourishment is not altogether due to a lack of food or a lack of money. Wrong feeding must be corrected and right here is where the educational system comes in. There are underfed children in the brownstone houses as well as in the tenements."

(Continued on page 356)

MORIAN SPRENTOWICZ!

Why is he laffin'? Oh! he's just laffin'. He went over the top of the food problem recently. Maybe that's why.

Teaching Immigrant Mothers

THE war made many problems acute that before were only latent—latent, at least, so far as public appreciation of them went. Among these is the problem of Americanization. The public is waking up to the undesirability, and even danger, of leaving large masses of our population unable to speak English. Here is another point where women are showing that they can give really valuable help.

Hitherto, in efforts at Americanization, the immigrant mother has been the hardest person to reach. In most cases, little or no effort has been made to reach her—partly because it was thought to be impossible, and partly because it was considered much more important to Americanize the actual or prospective voters. The Americanization Department of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is proving that it is entirely possible to reach these women, when the question is approached with sympathy and understanding.

In the first place, immigrant schools have almost always been evening schools. The immigrant mother cannot attend an evening school. The evening is the only time when her husband can be at home; and he naturally wants her to be there. For her, the class must be held in the afternoon.

In the second place, she usually has a baby and several small children. If she is to come to the class, she must be allowed to bring the children, and to leave them in an adjoining room, where somebody will take care of them during the lesson hour.

In the third place, the lessons must be made interesting to her. Almost all the text-books for immigrants have been prepared for men, and the dialogue and phrases deal with men's work. The few that have been prepared for women do not take account of the immigrant woman's needs. They teach her to say, "I cook, I wash, I scrub," etc. But she does not need to speak English while doing her housework. What she needs is to be able to speak it when she goes outside of her home to deal with Amricans. Mrs. Grace Bagley, who has charge of the Americanization work both for the Suffrage Association and for the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, is conducting in Boston a class for Italian women, which she aims to make a model for like classes elsewhere; and she attributes its success to the observance of these common-sense principles; afternoon classes, somebody to take care of the children and interesting teaching.

FOR instance, one day the teacher brought a large valise full of clothing. She personated a store-keeper, while the assistant teacher and the pupils represented the customers. The teacher held up a garment and the assistant teacher and the pupils asked in chorus, "How much is this shirtwaist?" The teacher answered, "This shirt-waist is a dollar and a half." Question and answer were repeated till all had learned it. Then the teacher held up a hat, and was asked, "How much is this hat?" "This hat is three dollars." By the end of the lesson the pupils had learned how to ask the cost of every kind of garment that they were likely to need to buy, either for themselves or for their children.

At the next lesson, the teacher personated the keeper of a grocery store, and the women learned how to ask the price of cornmeal, of soap, etc. Here the chance was also found to explain to them something about substitutes. They do not need to be urged to economy; they know more about that than their teachers; but they are eager to learn what substitutes they can use, when the prices of their customary food materials have soared out of reach.

The impossibility of getting Italian mothers to come to school has proved a myth. The women thoroughly enjoy the class. One has been forced to drop out, because (as she explained with tears in her eyes) her husband did not want her to learn English, for fear she would talk with American men! Some of the others are guyed as bluestockings, like the first girls who went to college; but they keep right on.

The country is full of human welfare problems, of one sort or another—problems, many of them involving women and children. These problems will not be met intelligently until women have a hand in their solution. The sooner women get the ballot, the sooner and the more fully will the authorities recognize the wisdom of letting women take hold and help with them. And the sooner the U. S. Senate passes the nation-wide suffrage amendment, the sooner the good work will go forward.

The Cost of Government

ALL the old exploded fallacies have been brought forward anew, in the effort to scare the U. S. Senators from submitting the Federal Suffrage Amendment. For instance, Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson of Massachusetts is again urging that equal suffrage would immensely increase the cost of government. If this were so the expenditures for government ought to be found higher in the suffrage states than elsewhere. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Robinson's own state of Massachusetts heads the list.

An official report was published last year by a committee of prominent men appointed by Governor McCall to investigate the causes of the high cost of living in Massachusetts. The committee was headed by that well-known anti-suffragist, the Hon. Robert Luce. It found various causes contributing to the high cost of living. Among other things, it said:

"The governmental expenditures of Massachusetts per capita are 25 per cent higher than those of any other state in the Union. The interest burden is a tremendous one. The state debt is more than 100 per cent higher than that of any other state, and 640 per cent higher than the average per capita debt of all the other states."

Equal suffrage Kansas has lately paid off the last dollar of its state debt. In answer to a letter inquiring whether women's voting had greatly increased the cost of government, the Hon. Earl Akers, the Kansas state treasurer, wrote (*Woman's Journal*, Dec. 4, 1915):

"Such a question is amusing. . . . The women with us are insisting upon still greater efficiency, as well as more rigid economy, in the state's business. If you are tired of debt and waste in public business, give the women a chance."

Every time that the suffrage for men has been broadened—as for instance on the abolition of the old religious tests, and on the doing away of the property qualifications—it has involved a somewhat greater expense, for more ballots and more polling booths; but no one today would say that that was a sound argument for continuing those old injustices.

Two Republics

SOME of the anti-suffrage arguments offered for the consideration of the U. S. Senate must bring a smile to the face of all the Senators who know anything about European history. After repeatedly ascribing to woman suffrage the downfall of ancient Greece and Rome (neither of which ever had woman suffrage), the official organ of the opponents of equal rights now comes forward to tell us that the republic established by the French revolution has survived because it did not let women vote, while the Russian republic has collapsed because it did! This remarkable article says:

"The French revolution said 'No' to the women who wanted political power. Its leaders believed that government was man's job. Its influence survived, and France was reborn a republic."

The republic established by the French revolution soon became subject to an Emperor. Afterward for many years France was a monarchy; then for a short time a republic, and then an empire again. After the French were defeated in the Franco-Prussian War, the German Government (as historians have lately been reminding us) imposed a republican form of government upon France, because it believed that France would be less dangerous to Germany as a republic than as a monarchy.

It was about eighty years after the coming of the French revolution before the present French republic was "reborn." Long before eighty years more are over, the Russian republic will be "reborn"; and probably by that time Germany itself will be a republic, too.

Where Women Do Not Vote

THE New York *Times* has been editorially lamenting over the outcome of the recent primaries in Wisconsin. The *Times* thinks it shows an appallingly large number of "disloyal" voters. May we remind the *Times* that Wisconsin defeated the woman suffrage amendment? If the primaries in any suffrage state had made the same showing as those of Wisconsin, the *Times* would infallibly have laid it to the pacifist tendencies of the women voters.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

As Best She Can

THE negro woman is offering to do her bit in the war. An investigation in Chicago by M. R. Smith (*Life and Labor*), herself a negro, shows that comparatively few firms were hospitable and others which received negro women treated them with marked discrimination. But in spite of refusal here and discrimination there the negro woman of Chicago has made her way in the industries vacated by the draft. She is working in men's processes in tobacco factories and other manufactures, in theatres, in garages; much of the work is night work; often the wages are low and conditions bad.

The Suffrage Future in Great Britain

FOR the benefit of inquiring readers (?) of the *Woman Citizen* (who apparently haven't read it, after all, because it has been said before in these columns) let it be again said that the British suffrage victory which climaxed on February 6 gave full suffrage to 6,000,000 of the women, married, or single, or widows, of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales on exactly the same conditions. Those conditions are that the women who vote must be over thirty and be "householders" or "occupiers," or the wives of such householders or occupiers. This is what it means to be a householder or occupier in Great Britain as a franchise qualification: You must occupy a house, or business premises, or land, or unfurnished rooms as lodgings, or you must be a university graduate. If you are a university graduate the presumption seems to be either that you will have your university residence or that you know so much that you will make a good voter whether you are an occupier or not.

THE suffrage victory in Great Britain not being complete as yet, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies will go straight forward with its program toward its final goal. Anything short of complete political equality for men and women will be short of that goal.

The *Common Cause*, the official organ of the National Union, of which Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett is president, will continue its work, enlarging its field and championing legislation which tends to further the cause of women's political equality and increase their economic opportunity.

Concerning the future of the National Union, Eleanor Rathbone, an English suffragist the vision and intelligence of whose writing long since commended her to suffragists on this side of the Atlantic as well as the other, has this to say:

"We believe that the National Union has its own sphere clearly marked out for it by its whole previous experience and history—the sphere of feminism. I know that to many people this particular word is repugnant, because they are touched with a large and vague humanitarianism, and anything which suggests a limitation of purpose, even within limits which embrace half the human race, is distasteful. But surely this feeling of dislike is due to the old fallacy that selection and concentration of work implies somehow narrowness and selfishness, instead of being merely the best and only effective way of getting the world's work done. We of the National Union need not be ashamed of taking as our motto: 'I am a woman, and nothing that concerns the status of women is indifferent to me.'

"HENCE, we propose as our enlarged aims the attainment of 'a real equality of status, liberties, and opportunities as between men and women.' Here, again, the vague-minded person who dislikes precision and definition of aims is on our track with the question whether 'equality' is not too narrow a thing to aim at. Is not the position of men in many respects unsatisfactory? Why, therefore, try to assimilate that of women to it? But to equalize is not necessarily to assimilate. 'Equality' is not a synonym for 'identity.' If we had meant identity we should have said identity. It should be possible to make the status and opportunities of women 'equal to' those of men, without making them in the least the same."

THE anti-suffragists of America have so long used that word feminism as a barrage of hot air behind which to make the most insidious and poisonous attacks upon womanhood that it has perhaps become even more repugnant to American suffragists than to British. It is, just the same, a pity to have to lose a perfectly good and effective word out of the vocabulary because of its misapplication in a perfectly bad and defective thought process. Therefore, people who resent the spoliation of the English language will welcome the intention of the British suffragists to make the word serve in its legitimate capacity in Great Britain, even if it can't in America. In its legitimate capacity feminism stands for the advocacy of a fully developed womanhood. It takes the full-fledged American anti to see that to develop womanhood is to develop license and sensuality.

Into the American anti camp, therefore, Miss Rathbone's public-spirited proposals must fall with the effect of shell-shock. As, for instance:

"AT present the administration of the law is almost wholly in the hands of men, while the mass of women, who need its protection most, are still unorganized and inarticulate. It is proposed to set up bureaux which will assist women to take the fullest advantage of the existing law by supplying them with expert assistance and legal advice, where necessary, by watching their interests in the law courts and elsewhere, and by helping them to voice their needs and their claims. . . . The Union should co-operate with other organizations also interested in the welfare of women, to educate the new voters and to make them more effective citizens. It can do this by assisting in the formation of Women Citizens' Associations, or even by undertaking the work single-handed, where other societies are not ready or fitted to share it.

"These new associations will be autonomous when formed, and will probably undertake a good deal of work that lies outside the sphere of pure feminism. For example, women, and especially married women, are at present keenly interested in the problems of food control, and although this cannot be described as a feminist issue, it is obviously one in which women may legitimately feel that they have a special concern and a special point of view. The Women Citizens' Association would be the natural medium for bringing the views of women on this subject before the municipal authorities. It is proposed that, where possible, the newly formed Associations should be kept in touch with feminism and gradually educated up to its higher levels by making them corresponding or associate societies of the Union. But it will be for them to say whether they choose to exercise this privilege or not."

Hail and Farewell

THERE has already been some change in the suffrage organization map in England following upon the British suffrage triumph. Some of the suffragists take the battle as ended and are dissolving their group formation accordingly. A notable example is that of the United Suffragists, who held a Jubilation Tea on March 16th at Claxton Hall, London, which was at once a Hail and Farewell—hail to the future, farewell to the past.

The discontinuance of the official organ, *Votes for Women*, has been announced. Editorially *Votes for Women* says:

"We do not know what the future will contain for the new men and women voters. Of one thing only we are certain, that peace must come some day. There is a whole civilization to be healed, a whole new world to be built up. Looking back over the years, seeing the magnificent sacrifices that have been offered up in the cause of women's freedom, we have no fears as to the use that will be made by women of their votes, working side by side with the men, whose citizenship they now share."

Some ten years ago the paper was founded first as the organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, then as an independent suffrage paper, owned and edited by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and finally as the organ of the United Suffragists. A pioneer among women's papers, under the able editorship of the Lawrences, it has reflected the storm and stress of the struggle and the never failing hope of ultimate victory. It is a satisfaction to its friends everywhere that it took victory itself to extinguish it.

On the Feminist Firing Line

TURKEY, the land of the harem and the veiled women, has decided to admit women to its regular army. Following an order from the Turkish War Office, a battalion of women is being formed, not to participate in the actual fighting, but to do work behind the lines. The battalion will be officered by women.

According to a press report, the Osmanli Association for Women's Service is appealing to all Turkish women between the ages of 18 and 30 to enroll in the battalion, which is to be known as the "First Working Women's Battalion" and which will adhere to the eight-hour working day.

Turkey is now employing girl telephone operators, and they are said to be particularly efficient. The first Turkish Girls' Commercial College was opened at Constantinople last December.

THE women of Russia are protesting against the ratification of the German peace treaties. Declaring that ratification will mean the loss of their lands and their freedom, Maria Spiridinova, Bolshevik leader, is making an urgent appeal to the peasantry to protest against any such treaties.

The Chicago branch of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is receiving from 40 to 50 calls a day from mature untrained women wanting work.

Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

The first "all women's hospital" unit to go to the front has arrived in France

Direct connection with the unit will be maintained by the WOMAN CITIZEN through letters, cablegrams and reports

Home Friends

will want to read the latest news from these women. Insure yourselves a full set of these human documents by subscribing *now* to the Woman Citizen. One dollar for 52 numbers

The WOMAN CITIZEN 171 Madison Avenue, New York

First Words from Hospital Unit

"LOCATION better and safer." These were the first cabled words signed "Sholly," and received by the *Woman Citizen* from the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

Just at this juncture the safer location means something to the friends of the unit on this side of the water.

For late reports from the French front show that the little town of Guiscard to which the unit was at first designated is one of the four objectives of the big German drive. When the sector in which the town lay was taken over by the British a new ruling forbade the entrance of women. Already the Smith unit is reported as removed from the danger zone.

The cablegram explains further: "French authorities co-operating entirely—large garden—two houses—need repairs—must pay rent and buy tents. Send housekeeper immediately. May cable next unit to sail April."

Within the week two long letters have been received from Dr. van Sholly. The first, written on board ship, speaks of terrific heat at sea during the last days of February. Immediately after landing Dr. van Sholly sent back to Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Chairman of the Hospital Committee in this country, the following graphic account of their first intimate contact with the country where the unit is to serve the cause of the Allied armies.

"HERE we are safe and sound at the American Y. W. C. A. Hostess House where we arrived on Wednesday night.

"Unfortunately we did not reach the Gironde River early enough on Tuesday to dock that night, so we did not get into Bordeaux until the next morning at about six. You may be sure that our joy in landing was greatly increased when we looked out on the dock and saw the smiling faces of Dr. Finley and Miss Gregory, who had made the trip to meet us. They had looked out for our comfort as far as they could and so all we had to do was to pile into and on top of the waiting omnibus and proceed to the Y. M. C. A. headquarters which was cheek-by-jowl with the Paris-Orleans R. R. station. You can imagine how we looked—a strange combination of humanity and baggage all mixed together, hanging inside and out of the bus, more like a traveling circus than 25 serious-minded professional women. The early morning grayness, the sun making its way slowly through the mist, the lovely, picturesque, quaint, whitish buildings with their red-tiled roofs; then the people, mostly peasant women, starting about their daily tasks, poilus, Canadian soldiers, French soldiers and, best of all, Ford trucks driven by our own boys, filled us all with a curious mixture of joy and sorrow. Nearly everyone waved to us or shouted some word of cheer as we passed.

"OUR first hand-to-mouth realization of the war came when some of us, having breakfasted at a very early hour, expressed the modest desire for a sandwich. We were told that such a thing was impossible to procure at any time. Bread is served with meals in limited quantities, but not a morsel can you get between times.

"The trip to Paris was long and a trifle tedious, but every one was good natured and happy. The country was beautiful and new to all of us. We reached here about nine in the evening and after a struggle with luggage (there are no men porters now and few women) we once more proceeded circus-wise through the darkened streets to the hotel.

"We are all staying together for several reasons: the more there are of us the better terms we can make, and also because it is necessary for us to meet at least once a day in case there is business to attend to. Of course the first thing yesterday was to register at the Commissaire de Police. You may be glad to know that they were so pleased with us they asked for five pictures of each member of the unit. Also some discriminating person remarked on the efficient appearance of our ensemble."

The Last Reserves

By Elizabeth Curtis Holman

"The women are our last reserves. If they cannot heal the world, we are lost, for they are the last we have—we cannot call the angels down."

—NELLIE L. MCCLUNG, *in "The Next of Kin."*

AYE, the trumpets are calling, amid the din of conflict,
The last, wild, mortal conflict of a man-made, world-wide war,
The trumpets are calling, where the gallant lads are falling,
And the flame and hell-soot belches from the hate-born demon's maw.

They are calling up the women, the women, the women,
Whose place, they said, was in the home, the kitchen, and the kirk;
They are calling forth the women from the special sphere assigned them,
And those last reserves are coming, through the blood, and hell, and murk.

The healers, and the binders, the watchers, and the lovers,
The mothers, and the daughters, and the sisters, and the wives,
The lads they bore are calling them, with thirst-mad throats are calling them,
To come, with women's hearts and hands, and save their souls and lives.

The last reserves are coming! A cheer goes up to meet them!
A cheer that's half a choking sob, and half a stiffled groan:
"We were waiting just the word, lads!" the women shout, a-running,
"Just the trumpet-call of freedom, to bring us to our own."

"We cannot call the angels down," so we must call the women,
Call them from the kitchen stove, the byre, and sheltered roof,
To wash and mend life's garments, that the wasteful boys have trampled,
And weave love's shining pattern in the soiled and tattered woof.

Liberty Kitchens

MISS CORNELIA ALDIS, according to the Information Service Division, on Women's War Wark, designs to reach the 21,000,000 housewives of America, and to have a chain of no less than 21,000,000 Liberty Kitchens. She is chairman of the District of Columbia Liberty Kitchens which, with the help of the Food Administration, plans to teach war economy in the home to the nation.

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Third Liberty Loan Drive

MRS. CATT has issued the following bulletin to the state suffrage associations comprising the N. A. W. S. A.:

"On April 6th, it is expected that the Third Liberty Loan Drive will begin. Although some millions of people contributed to the first two loans, it is claimed that the bulk of subscriptions came from wealthy people and the banks. An effort must be made this time to secure the sales of bonds to a still larger number of people and the drive must reach more remote corners of our country.

"Mrs. Janet A. Fairbank of Chicago, member of the Liberty Loan Committee, is chairman of the sub-committee which deals with organizations of women. She has asked me to beg our state presidents to do two things toward helping in this new drive.

"1. To circularize their local auxiliaries and beg them to organize squads of women who will canvass in town and country for the sale of bonds. That is the only way in which the sales can be made to reach into all the homes.

"2. To urge the chairman of each local auxiliary to enroll all the suffragists in the community who are gifted with the ability to get a message over to the public through speaking. Tell her to present this list, together with information as to whether the women are willing to go into the country or into other towns for the purpose of furthering the Liberty Loan. to the banks having the drive in her community in hand. These women speakers should hold themselves in readiness to go upon call to noonday meetings at factories, workshops, to open air meetings on the streets, to moving pictures houses, etc., for brief speeches. It goes without saying that most people who speak will not be able, in the few minutes allowed at such times and places, to persuade those who come within hearing to go forthwith and buy bonds. The main object is not that. It is to create momentum for the drive and, by continual repetition of the demand to buy bonds, to impress the mind of every citizen with the duty to do so.

"We cannot win the war without money and we all want to win. We are not being asked to give our money, but merely to lend it to our country.

"The suffragists have helped so splendidly in every war service and in the other loan drives that I feel sure they will be at the fore in the Third Liberty Loan as they are in all good things. Will you kindly co-operate to the best of your ability and that of the Suffrage Association to make this big undertaking a smashing success?"

Loan Driving in Indiana

THE suffragists of Indiana are preparing to push the Third Liberty Loan Campaign with all the vigor that characterized their former Liberty Loan drives. "A-Penny-A-Member Liberty Bond" is the campaign slogan. Mrs. Walter Greenough of Indianapolis has been appointed chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana and is urging every league and every member to buy a bond.

The Indiana Woman's Franchise League feels a particular interest in the Loan drive as Mrs. F. H. McCulloch, Chairman for Indiana of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, is a director of the state board and president of the Fort Wayne Suffrage League. Mrs. H. C. Stillwell of Anderson, who, as vice-chairman of Mrs. McCulloch's committee, is in charge of the northern part of the state is a director of the state suffrage board and a member of the board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The Loan Drive is not the only drive that is interesting the Franchise League members, the *Woman Citizen* subscription drive is forging ahead under the direction of Mrs. Jessie P. Croan of Anderson, assisted by Mrs. C. N. Smith and Mrs. J. M. Larmore.

If!

"IF the amendment is defeated in the Senate through lack of Democratic support it will be impossible for the Democratic party to escape responsibility for killing the measure. The Democratic leaders see this and they are exerting every effort to bring Southern senators into line. Party leaders do not wish to be compelled to shoulder the great load which must be assumed by the party if the national suffrage amendment shall fail because of Democratic opposition."—*Tribune*, Los Angeles.

Mothers of Consolidation

From the Woman Citizen's Toronto Correspondent

"THE Canadian women count now, since our enfranchisement," writes Mrs. Ericson Brown of Toronto to the *Woman Citizen* concerning the recent Congress of Women called in Ottawa to consult with the War Cabinet. "I think this Congress was unique in the history of the world. The women did not ask to be consulted, nor did they offer advice until they were asked for it. The government consulted the women, who represented the whole of Canada."

Mrs. Brown saw the vast importance, both moral and political, attached to this Congress and quoted a statement made by Mrs. Nellie McClung which emphasized as the keynote of the meeting the fact that "the problems of Canada are the problems of Canada's women." These words were interpretative of the attitude of politicians towards the conference.

The opening session was held in the courtroom of the Railway Commission with Hon. N. W. Rowell, vice-chairman of the War Committee of the Cabinet, in the chair. The Chairman, Premier Robert Borden, had been called to Washington. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire were present, also Lady Borden, and others.

The meeting was addressed in the frankest terms by Major-General Newburn, Minister of Militia; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture; Senator A. D. Robertson and Sir George Foster. The pressing problems of the country were bared for discussion and the freest expression from the women was sought.

These were not only the war problems of munition making, labor supply and food conservation. They were political problems of maintaining the present Union Government. "The very words, with all they imply, send a thrill to the heart of those who hate the hidebound party system," writes Mrs. Brown.

AFTER the conditions had been spread before the women by men in authority the sessions were given over by Mr. Rowell to Mrs. H. P. Plumptre of the Board of Registration. Mrs. Plumptre defined this as a union of the women of Canada for national reconstruction. "We are looking forward," she said, "to a new solidarity and a new outlook. As those who fifty years ago gathered together on behalf of their country were known as 'Fathers of Confederation,' so these women might be known as 'Mothers of Consolidation.'"

The forceful contingent of Western women was alert and well informed on the subject of food production by women. Mrs. S. V. Haight, President of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, was of this group. Mrs. Haight can drive a three-horse binder and make repairs for her own machine. So can Mrs. Parlby of Alix, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta. These women were a revelation to the women of the eastern provinces.

Such concrete results came from the three days' conference as pledges of support to any compulsory measure the Government might consider necessary, the advocacy of daylight-saving legislation, and various thrift and war saving measures. The Committee on Women in Industry defined where, in their opinion, women could be successfully employed, made their stand for equal pay, for supervision of conditions which would tend to conserve potential motherhood, and advocated a minimum wage and the placing of women on wage boards. The representatives of child welfare appealed for a federal department of public health and for steps to be taken by the government to conserve infant life and deal with the problem of venereal disease. "Our soldiers going to the front," said Miss Helen Reid of Montreal, "have more chance to live than have their babies born in Canada under our present health conditions."

From every side it was conceded that the concrete results were of less importance than the actual achievement of getting together. "You have accomplished the primary object we had in view by meeting here and making recommendations," Mr. Rowell said. "We wanted your advice. It necessarily follows that this is but the initiation of a larger measure of co-operation in the future." Hon. Mr. Calder said that "had such a conference been held three years ago more would have been accomplished than has been. I feel that the effect of this meeting will go through the length and breadth of the country and set forces at work that we have never known before."

A Health Revolution

(*Continued from page* 351)

THE success of the luncheon experiment is due in the greatest measure to Dr. Morris Stark of the Post Graduate Hospital who is in charge of the Saturday morning clinic; Miss Sally Lucas Jean, health consultant of the People's Institute, and Executive Secretary of the Committee on War Time Problems of the Childhood Pediatric Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, who is directing the experiment; Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin of the New York Academy of Medicine, Child Specialist; Miss A. L. Gillett, representing the New York School Lunch Committee, who, in conference with Mrs. Mary Swartz Rose, one of the greatest food authorities in America and a member of the Hoover Food Advisory Board, planned the menus; Mrs. Laurette Hawkins Muns, a nurse who served the luncheons and visited the homes of the boys twice a week and who reported the keenest interest in the homes; Miss Fee, of the New York Committee; Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Lunch School, who aided in financing the experiment; Mr. John Collier, director of the People's Institute, and Mrs. Lucy Woods Collier of the People's Institute. W. K. Franklin, principal of Public School No. 40, not only co-operated but ate the lunches, and reported a steady gain in weight. Mrs. Eula McClarey is responsible for the publicity which has been given the experiment, a publicity that has extended from coast to coast.

THE luncheon movement has had no stauncher friend than Mrs. Frederick Peterson, an ardent suffragist, who is most enthusiastic over the reception which has been given the Food Scout experiment by the leading medical men of the country and those who have made children a study.

"It is a fact established beyond dispute by reliable investigators," says Mrs. Peterson, "that many thousands of American children are in the devitalized condition of health known as malnutrition. Miss Julia Lathrop of the Children's Bureau, Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Department of Health, and Dr. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, assured me in Washington, recently, that the facts in the case are as stated. Malnutrition has come to be recognized as one of the greatest foes of national health with which we have to contend. It is due as much to bad food habits as to poverty and is prevalent among the children of rural communities as well as in the cities.

"The state requires children to go to school. But has it the right to require an underfed child to go to school? Under-nourishment is as dangerous to the community as illiteracy.

"LET it not be said that too much is required of the schools. True education will always be changing and adjusting itself to the needs of its own day. Here then is a great opportunity in bureaus of school feeding. There is no doubt but that the Federal Government would gladly coöperate in such work all over the country. To teach the foreign born to eat our foods in the right way would be a long step towards teaching them to speak our language and think our thoughts, in other words towards Americanizing them.

"The New York School Lunch Committee in its annual report states that the cost of the food in 35 schools last year was $35,000, and the receipts from the sales to children was $38,000. The cost of equipment and service was $25,000. This would show that the cost of the food could be borne by the children.

"Our boys and girls are our greatest national asset and on them will devolve the great tasks of democracy in the future. Whatever weakens them weakens the state. Whatever is for their good an enlightened state will, in its own self-interest, seek to secure. If under modern social conditions great numbers of children are not being rightly fed at home, and cannot be rightly fed at home and when, as is often the case, the mother is obliged to be away from the home, then it devolves upon the state to see that proper food is available somewhere.

"One good hot meal a day will not cure all the malnutrition but it will go a long way toward it and save many a physical misfit later on. Give us school lunches with all speed."

THE New York experiment in which the Food Scouts have served so wholeheartedly has attracted so much attention throughout the country that hundreds of letters of inquiry and congratulation have poured in from factories, insurance companies and large employers of young people who are planning to adopt similar experiments for their employes. Within another year, it is hoped, luncheon work will be carried on in scores of the larger cities of the country with especial reference to the welfare of boys and girls.

The entire nation is awakening to the need of physical preparation for life's battles, and it is believed that the municipal, state and national governments will shortly be interested in promoting the work now emerging from its experimental stage in New York City.

The New York Academy of Medicine has given its hearty endorsement to the movement.

Correspondence

Three Million Plus

To the Editor of The Woman Citizen:

The question has been asked and will continue to be asked regarding the probable number of women voters in New York state.

Here is the answer as nearly as we can arrive at it:

Census 1916, total population.....10,273,375
Census 1910, total population:..... 9,113,614

Increase in 6 years..... 1,159,761
Average increase per year..... 193,293

This gives us a total population in 1918 of 10,659,961.

The number of men and women is about equal, therefore, ½ of the above total, or 5,329,980 equals total number of women at present time.

Now to arrive at the number of women of voting age, we must begin with some known basis; and, using that as a criterion, deduce our required result.

Therefore, if in 1910, there were 2,836,773 males over 21 (see *Woman Citizen*, Nov. 17, 1917, also Vol. III, Census) and the male population at that time was 4,556,807 (½ of above total, 9,113,614) there existed a voting strength of 62%.

Applying that principle to the woman population in 1918: we take 62% of 5,329,980 which gives us 3,304,587 women over 21 years of age in 1918.

New York. Gratia Goller.

No Room for Pride

To the Editor of The Woman Citizen:

It is with amazement, tempered with regret, that I read the letter from Rosalie Loew Whitney in the current number of your magazine with its astonishing caption—"The Glory of the Republicans." The writer seems fearful that the party which might have had the glory of forcing a suffrage amendment to a vote any time during the last fifty years may not now come in for its share of the credit for the passage of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, and goes to some pains to show that the Republican vote in the House was a kind of spontaneous uprising. I should have judged from the reports of the activities in Washington, which have been appearing in your magazine, that every congressman had been interviewed, many of them quite frequently.

However, the point is simply this. Those of us who have been long in the suffrage work, and are familiar with its history, do not feel that there is much occasion for pride in the fact that the United States seems finally about to admit women to a participation in political affairs, long after many other countries that do not boast of their democracy have enfranchised their women. Certainly no woman who has seen suffrage defeated in state after state, Republican as well as Democratic, should be very keen about trying to make political capital out of the present situation. When the amendment is submitted, it has still to run the gauntlet of the Legislatures, and there are Republican states as well as Democratic where it has by no means smooth sailing.

The New York women who cannot forego the pleasures of partisanship, even for a brief season, should restrain themselves, at least so far as public print is concerned, and journals which are devoted to suffrage will do well to avoid the pitfalls that lie in the pathway of the enthusiastic partisan.

Denver, Col. Helen L. Grenfell.

Comfortable in Politics

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

A verification of the claim that women opposed or indifferent to women voting are first to appear at the polls and to accept nomination for office is demonstrated in Ellicottville, N. Y., where a woman, who with her mother and sister refused to enroll when called upon during the campaign, has accepted the nomination by the Republicans to the office of corporation tax collector, and is endorsed by the Democrats. With no other opponent in the field she is sure of the office. She is the only woman candidate on the ticket and was nominated and endorsed entirely by men, no women attending the caucus.

Ellicottville, N. Y. L. A. Northrup.

American Chivalry

To the Editor of The Woman Citizen:

I read the *Woman Citizen* with much pleasure and profit, but I am entertained to observe that American women of intelligence still believe in the "chivalry" of their men. Nobody else believes in it. All the rest of the world knows better.

In support of this I submit an extract from a foreign paper entitled "The American: His Morals."—"All his so-called chivalry indeed is no more than evidence of one of his projecting defects: his inability, to wit, to think of women save as servitors to his uses. It is costing him great effort to acquire a more complex view of them; he is still somewhat scandalized whenever they show intelligence and individuality. He would much prefer them to remain his simple property—his cherished, coddled, well-defended property, perhaps, but still unmistakably his property. The things he asks of them in return for that jealous cherishing are services almost purely sexual: he wants them to be assiduous wives and willing mothers: it displeases him to picture them in any other role. This view, of course, reacts viciously upon the women themselves. There is no land in which the holding out of the sexual lure is less covered up by artificialities and disguises. The American girl is turned loose upon the reluctant male at seventeen, and she practices her frank magic until she is long past forty. Scarcely a single restraint is upon her; no crippling conventions hamper her display of goods; she is free to snare a man however she may."

This is the European view of the American's relation to his womankind, and that it is correct is but too evident.

Lake Placid, N. Y. Isabel A. MacPherson.

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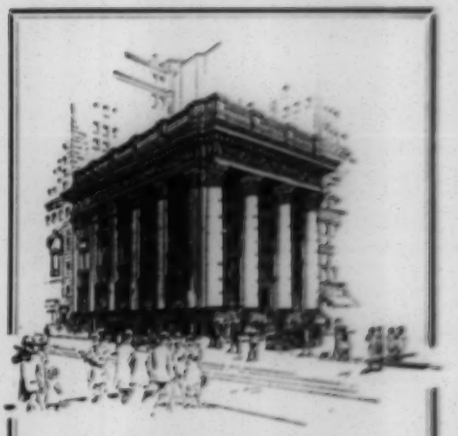

The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

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Where Is Your State?

TWO cheery Canadian nurses in their serious-looking blue uniforms climbed to the top of a Fifth Avenue bus for their first and perhaps only glimpse of that living panorama which is New York. The next stop scheduled for them was a port in France, and thereafter life would become a thing of crowded hardships, horror and sacrificial beauty. They were very happy in a quiet, dignified way,—there was no mistaking it. Contentment shone in their faces. And we overheard the more matronly one saying to her slender little companion, "Did you see those girls looking at us? They looked as if they would just give anything to be going across. I think we're pretty lucky!"

Lucky? Is there an American woman living and well enough to read the news from the western front, who does not chafe against her seeming impotence and wish with all her heart that she might be stopping wounds, yes and perhaps even bullets, somewhere between Paris and the Hindenburg holocaust?

It's so easy to see the results of your work in a base hospital, and so hard to realize that you count at all in some little town on this side of the Atlantic. Yet there has to be a rear to every battle-front, and the stevedores and cooks and muleteers—they are very essential elements in the heroisms of the first-line trench and have their part, unglorified though it be, in the winning of every D. S. O. and croix de guerre.

And so it is with the workers for democracy at home, among whom we number our circulation chairmen in state, town and county. Their task is not an easy one. They are subject to criticism and misunderstanding. They are rebuked by the short-sighted because they have taken a part of their time from the more obvious forms of war service. Yet who will be willing to say that the historian of the future, looking back upon the net gains of the Great War, may not count among the most important of them all the full participation of women in the political life of the world?

It is because we believe that the political education of women is not only a war-service but a post-war service, and a service for all time, that we continue to ask in the face of Europe's agony, co-operation from the hundreds of thousands of stay-at-home patriots. The nurses, the canteen workers and ambulance drivers—they are the lucky ones. But they also serve who bring to bear upon jaded diplomatic tradition the minds of an awakened electorate of both men and women.

Every subscription sent to the *Woman Citizen* this year is a step forward in our drive toward this great goal. Make the support of the *Woman Citizen* a definite part of your war work. Build for the future as well as for the present by making woman's voice in politics intelligent and authoritative. See that your local club appoints a Circulation Chairman and help her secure a subscription from every one of your members.

ALABAMA—I am having multigraphed several hundred letters which I shall send around the state with the dodgers enclosed and a sample copy of the *Woman Citizen*. This appeal will, I hope, bring forth a response.—MARY PARKE LONDON.

IOWA—Immediately after Easter I hope to make a great drive for subscriptions, and we do not mean to let Minnesota or any other state get very far ahead of us.—EFFIE M. JONES.

INDIANA—I am sending you five new subscriptions for the *Woman Citizen*, credit to be given to Terre Haute Franchise League. We are hoping to win the County Premium.—EMMA M. MAY.

The requisites for successful soliciting of subscriptions are three—belief in the *Woman Citizen*, enthusiasm for women and willingness to ask them to do things. We ask too little from most of them. There is no magic except the magic of faith and enthusiasm.

Long life and much power to the *Woman Citizen*. There are few things more delightful than to introduce it to new friends.—EFFIE MCCOLLUM JONES, Webster City, Iowa.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

March 16th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Minnesota
4. Iowa
5. New Jersey
6. Wisconsin
7. New York
8. Ohio
9. Alabama
10. New Hampshire and Virginia
11. Massachusetts
12. Louisiana and Indiana
13. Maryland and Pennsylvania
14. Maine and Michigan
15. Texas
16. Nebraska
17. Washington
18. South Carolina and Mississippi
19. North Dakota
20. Connecticut and Tennessee

March 23rd

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Minnesota
4. Iowa
5. New Jersey
6. New York
7. Ohio
8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts
10. Alabama, Virginia, New Hampshire
11. Maine
12. Pennsylvania
13. Indiana
14. Louisiana
15. Maryland
16. Michigan
17. Texas
18. Nebraska
19. Washington and Mississippi
20. Connecticut and South Carolina
21. North Dakota
22. Tennessee

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effiie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee of Morgantown
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore of Galveston
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman of Columbia
Alabama: Miss Mary P. London of Birmingham
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Croan of Anderson
Michigan: Mrs. John Waite of Ann Arbor

We're waiting for you, Illinois,
Come on in!

KATHARINE GAY,
National Circulation Chairman.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Associaion that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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